



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

To clinch the victory for democracy; to contrast and replace the defects of each nation with the excellencies of the others, thus perfecting all national characters; to round the education in enlightened self-interest begun by the war; to develop national and class generosity, and thereby to unite all classes and peoples into one co-operating family, billion-dollar armaments are as fraught with peril as the institution proposed is full of promise. Re-enforced by international arbitration and public opinion, international education for world statesmen insures the only benefits at all comparable with the infinite evil of the war—a golden era of international good will and individual welfare.

AMERICAN GROUP OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

THE REGULAR annual meeting of the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union was held in the Caucus room of the House of Representatives February 24, 1921, President William B. McKinley, Senator from Illinois, presiding. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Senator William B. McKinley.

Vice-Presidents, Congressman Andrew J. Montague, Virginia.

Congressman Halvor Steenerson, Minnesota.

Congressman William A. Oldfield, Arkansas.

Treasurer, Congressman Adolph J. Saboth, Illinois.

Secretary, Congressman Henry G. Dupré, Louisiana.

Executive Secretary, Arthur Deerin Call, 613 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Members of the Executive Committee:

Senator William B. McKinley, Illinois, *ex officio*, chairman.

Congressman Andrew J. Montague, Virginia.

Congressman Fred Britten, Illinois.

Congressman Theodore Burton, Ohio.

Congressman Henry Allen Cooper, Wisconsin.

Congressman William W. Rucker, Missouri.

Congressman William A. Oldfield, Arkansas.

Congressman Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas.

Senator Thomas Sterling, South Dakota.

Congressman Henry W. Temple, Pennsylvania.

Congressman Halvor Steenerson, Minnesota.

Congressman James C. McLaughlin, Michigan.

There were expressions of regret at the continued illness of the efficient Executive Secretary, Dr. S. N. D. North, who was compelled recently to retire on account of his state of health, and hope was expressed that he might speedily recover.

The American Group of the Interparliamentary Union may expect to be called upon again to function very soon. The General Secretary of the Union, Christian L. Langé, writes from the headquarters of the Union at Geneva that he has just returned after upward of two months in Athens and in Rome. He reports that groups were re-constituted in each of those parliaments. He urges that during the coming special session of the American Congress everything should be done to extend the member-

ship of the American Group, especially since the Interparliamentary Council is to meet at Geneva on or about April 1, and still more especially because the Stockholm Conference of all the groups in the Union is to be held during August of the present year. It will be recalled that this conference was to have been held in Stockholm, upon the invitation of the Swedish Group, in August, 1914. The invitation of the Swedish parliamentarians having been renewed, Dr. Langé and his associates plan now for a successful resumption of the work of the Union. It is the hope of the management that many American members of the Union, Senators and Congressmen, will be present at the Nineteenth General Conference in Stockholm.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S INAUGURAL

We cite from the inaugural message of President Harding to his countrymen, delivered at the Capitol, March 4, those words which have to do directly with the foreign policy of the United States and with the international relations of the world.

MY COUNTRYMEN: When one surveys the world about him after the great storm, noting the marks of destruction and yet rejoicing in the ruggedness of the things which withstood it, if he is an American he breathes the clarified atmosphere with a strange mingling of regret and new hope. We have seen a world passion spend its fury, but we contemplate our Republic unshaken and hold our civilization secure. **Liberty—liberty within the law—and civilization are inseparable, and though both were threatened we find them now secure, and there comes to Americans the profound assurance that our representative government is the highest expression and surest guaranty of both.**

Standing in this presence, mindful of the solemnity of this occasion, feeling the emotions which no one may know until he senses the great weight of responsibility for himself, I must utter my belief in the Divine inspiration of the founding fathers. Surely there must have been God's intent in the making of this new world Republic. Ours is an organic law which had but one ambiguity, and we saw that effaced in a baptism of sacrifice and blood, with union maintaining the nation supreme and its concord inspiring. We have seen the world rivet its hopeful gaze on the great truths on which the founders wrought. We have civil, human, and religious liberty verified and glorified. In the beginning the old world scoffed at our experiment; today our foundations of political and social belief stand unshaken, a precious inheritance to ourselves, an inspiring example of freedom and civilization to all mankind. Let us express renewed and strengthened devotion, in grateful reverence for the immortal beginning, and utter our confidence in the supreme fulfillment.

Progress Proves Wisdom

The recorded progress of our Republic, materially and spiritually, in itself proves the wisdom of the inherited policy of non-involvement in old-world